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hope that "in case of need" they would soon be able to take their places as officers. The Secretary of War, Major General Wood, and others have been speaking and writing on the subject during the past few months, urging the young men to enter the camps, laying stress on the physical benefits to be gained from camp life, the valuable information to be gained concerning military history and policy, and attempting to explain the difference between militarism and "reasonable preparedness." Secretary Garrison speaks of his gratification at the increase of interest taken by *educated* people in the military needs of the country.

In view of such statements, and the manifest activity in military training, it is high time that the counter-acting influences be set to work speedily in larger measure than has been the case heretofore. Education for peace is the need of the day. The war against war must be pushed valiantly and constantly, especially among the young people in the schools and colleges. There are many ways in which the peace idea may be spread—through the introduction of lectures in the colleges and universities; courses in summer schools, like the one in the University of Southern California, conducted by the Pacific Coast Director, Mr. Root; peace study classes in churches, clubs, and other organizations; prize essay contests, and the like. The suggestion of Hon. J. H. Ralston, at the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society in May, that there be a Peace Committee in Congress, is worthy of thoughtful attention and is extremely practical. Military training, in whatever guise it is presented, is but a step toward the Old World system of conscription, with all its baleful results. The success of the militarist party in this direction in Australia and New Zealand should serve as a warning.

Among the Peace Organizations.

The quarterly report of the American Association for International Conciliation, June, 1914, announces that three pamphlets and three special bulletins have been distributed during the quarter. During the current year over one million copies of pamphlets have been sent out, and a number of books, including Norman Angell's "Great Illusion" and Frederick Palmer's "The Last Shot," have been sent to selected individuals. Many schools and colleges are making use of the regular publications of the association as a basis for class work. Special mention is made of the teachers' tour to South America this summer, to which reference was made in the July *ADVOCATE*. An experiment is being tried in sending several men to attend the Norman Angell Summer School of International Relations in London. The report says that "the education of public opinion with regard to the economic factors underlying armament and conflict has advanced much more rapidly in England than in the United States, and it is the hope of the

association that these men after their summer's training can be of great use here as lecturers and writers in this important field." As a direct outcome of Norman Angell's visit to this country there have been formed international polity clubs in five universities: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia.

The Minnesota Peace Society has secured the affiliation of the State Federation of Labor during the month of June. The federation, through its secretary, has expressed its deep interest in the movement for world-peace and its desire to become a part of it. Mr. MacLeod, the secretary of the Minnesota society, reports that this addition will bring their affiliated membership up to more than sixty-five thousand.

At a special meeting on June 25 of the executive committee of the St. Paul section of the Minnesota Peace Society, occasioned by the death of Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the following resolution was passed and ordered inscribed upon the records of the society, and that copies thereof be sent to the Austrian Peace Society, the Austrian Consul in St. Paul, and the press:

Resolved, That it is with a deep sense of sorrow that we learn of the death of our great co-worker, the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, of Austria. She was a loyal friend and an able advocate of our common cause.

In her earlier years she sowed the seeds of peace in the world's thought, and in her latter years, with her own great love, warmed near to harvest the seed she had sown.

Her contributions to the cause of peace will remain an enduring monument to her thought, her service, and her love.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society had made preparations to present on the Chautauqua platforms of the State a dramatized version of parts of Alfred Noyes' play, "Rada." They had spent about \$800 in getting it ready, and the play was produced but five times. Then it became necessary for them to withdraw it because the war scene was too realistic, and the presentation was a failure. "People do not like the smell of blood," the secretary states as the reason for this disappointing outcome of their propaganda effort.

The Church Peace Congress, which convened at Constance August 2 to 5, was attended by 54 official delegates appointed by the Church Peace Union. Among these the American Peace Society was well represented by three of its department directors, Dr. Hall, Mr. Lochner, and Dr. Tryon; by Dr. William I. Hull, secretary of the Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Society, and Frank F. Williams, secretary of the Buffalo Peace Society; by Dr. Lynch and Hamilton Holt, directors of the New York Peace Society; Edwin D. Mead, a representative director; Dr. P. S. Moxom, a vice-president; Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, a member of the lecture bureau, and other members of the society. A large number of the other delegates were prominent clergymen of this country. The Federal Council of Churches also appointed delegates, most of whom were the same as those named by the Church Peace Union. The October issue of *THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will contain a full account of the proceedings of the church congress.

At the close of May the Wisconsin Peace Society issued a timely and suggestive letter to its members, signed by its secretary, Prof. Arnold B. Hall. The let-

ter dealt with the Mexican situation, the effect of the efforts on behalf of a peaceful settlement by members of peace organizations and others, and urged a "consistent pressure upon the Government in behalf of peace." . . . "We want you to realize that we are not impractical visionaries, contenting ourselves with the assertion that war will not come, but that we are practical and constructive, insisting that war shall not come, and that international disputes must be settled according to principles of justice and humanity." The appeal closes with four definite requests to the members of the society:

"1. Write the President, your Congressmen, and the Senators urging your peace sentiments.

"2. Secure the adoption of the enclosed resolution (regarding mediation, etc.) by organizations to which you belong.

"3. Persuade your church to observe Peace Sunday.

"4. Fill in the recommendation blank for new members, and use the application to get a new member."

The American School Peace League, at its meeting at St. Paul on July 9, conferred a medal upon Mrs. Katrina Trask, in recognition of her service in the promotion of peace through her drama, "In the Vanguard." Mrs. Trask has for many years been an ardent advocate of peace, and has made several contributions to the literature of the cause.

The Church Peace Union has begun its campaign of education by the free distribution of certain valuable peace pamphlets to representative clergymen; 50,000 copies of the American Peace Society's leaflet, "The Christ of the Andes," and 50,000 copies of a sermon by Dr. William P. Merrill, on "The Making of Peace," have been sent out, and 10,000 copies of Mrs. Trask's drama, "In the Vanguard," are to be distributed soon. Arrangements have also been made to send to Catholic priests in the United States and Canada copies of the allocution of Pope Pius on the occasion of the creation of the thirteen new cardinals in the month of May. This document has been considered remarkable because of its references to world peace. There will also be sent to the Catholic clergy peace addresses by Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. A. Giesswein, of Budapesth, and others.

On June 1 the senior class of the State Normal School at Bellingham, State of Washington, gave an original pageant, the work of the class and Miss Frances Hays. "Universal Peace" was the title, and pictures of historical scenes representing the oncoming of peace throughout the ages were presented. Gounod's "Gallia" was sung, and the introductory service was conducted by Rev. J. D. O. Powers, president of the Washington Peace Society. The production was considered most meritorious, and worthy of being given a much wider representation throughout the country. Dr. Powers would be glad to give information about the pageant.

The International Arbitration League gave a dinner on June 18, in London, in honor of Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., "the father of the House of Commons." Mr. Andrew Carnegie presided, and Sir Edward Grey and Lord Bryce paid high tributes to Mr. Burt's labors in behalf of conciliation, arbitration, and international

peace. Mr. Burt has for thirty-two years been president of the International Arbitration League.

The secretary of the American School Peace League writes that the annual meeting held in connection with the National Education Association Convention at St. Paul, July 4-11, was a most successful occasion. Over a hundred prominent educators attended the league luncheon on July 10. The National Education Association as a body adopted the following resolution endorsing the peace movement and the work of the league:

"The National Education Association views with great satisfaction the increasing tendency to settle differences by means of arbitration and cordially approves the efforts of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State in this direction. The Association commends the moral self-restraint on the part of the President of the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation and endorses heartily his policy that the United States does not aim at territorial aggrandisement. The Association expresses deep interest in the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, to begin on Christmas eve, 1914, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and urges the public schools to make suitable recognition of this gratifying history. The Association continues its approval of the American School Peace League, the organization of peace leagues, the observance of Peace Day, May 18, and the dissemination of peace literature.

"Foreign Relations: The Association, recognizing the growing importance of amicable relations with foreign countries and the importance of education as the basis for a proper sentiment concerning these relations, recommends that a committee of five, to serve without expense to the Association, be appointed to investigate and report upon the desirability of introducing in the school materials and methods intended to educate the children in an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of foreign affairs. The Association calls the attention of colleges and universities to the opportunities for advanced work in such subjects."

The Eighth Annual Report of the Melbourne (Australia) Branch of the Peace Society, London, contains many indications of a growing interest in the peace movement in that country. Several public meetings have been held during the year, and resolutions passed asking the Government and Parliament to take steps to secure Australia's representation at the Third Hague Peace Conference, to appoint an Australian on the Permanent Tribunal, and to establish a Peace Department. Many pamphlets have been distributed, and the observance of the Sunday before Christmas as Peace Sunday widely secured through letters sent to all the ministers, editors, and Sunday-school leaders in the State of Victoria. The "Commonweal," edited by Rev. Dr. Strong, the President of the Peace Society, serves as the organ of the movement and devotes several pages to the cause each month.

The following is the list of delegates appointed by the American Peace Society to attend the Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress which was to have been held at Vienna September 15-19:

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Boston; Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Washington; Miss Sarah Berry, Hendersonville, Tenn.; Mrs. Elmer Black, New York; Arthur D. Call, Washington; Prof. John Bates Clark, New York; Mrs. Anna Russell Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, New York; Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Coburg, Germany; Mr. B. Franssen, Galveston, Texas; Mme. Slavko Grouitch, Belgrade, Servia; Dr. James J. Hall, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Andrea Hofer-Proudfoot, Vienna, Austria; Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. John Miller Horton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Wm. I. Hull, Swarthmore, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Lochner,

Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Miss Anna C. M. Meinecke, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Nasmyth, Boston; Mrs. Mary Cruttenden Percy, New York; Hon. and Mrs. Cuno H. Rudolph, Washington; Hon. and Mrs. James L. Slayden, San Antonio, Texas; Countess Spottswood-Mackin, Paris, France; Guy Stevens, New York; Dr. James L. Tryon, Boston.

Brief Peace Notes.

... An essay contest has been arranged by *The Independent* in connection with the celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace. Any school, secondary or private, may take part in the contest, and a medal will be awarded to the best essay from each competing school, provided there are at least ten pupils taking part. The essay may contain from 500 to 2,500 words, and must be submitted by January 1, 1915. *The Independent* will publish weekly, from October to December of this year, articles on the questions which have been settled peacefully and diplomatically by the United States and Great Britain. The essays must be based on the information contained in these articles. Details concerning the contest will appear from time to time in *The Independent*.

... Among those who are in attendance at the Norman Angell Summer School of International Relations at London are Prof. Manley O. Hudson, secretary of the Missouri Peace Society, and Dr. George W. Nasmyth, director of the International Bureau of Students. The school was in session from July 17 to 27, in London, and began, after the close of the Church Peace Congress, another session at Le Touquet, on the coast of France. It will be followed in September by laboratory work in the Garton Foundation activities in England.

... Six of our colleges have appointed delegates to attend the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Students at Santiago, Chile, September 6. The institutions which will be represented are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell and Leland Stanford, Jr. Universities, and the Universities of Virginia, Texas, and Washington.

Field Department Notes.

Central West Department.

Two loyal members of the Chicago Peace Society have been signally honored recently. The appointment of Ira Nelson Morris as Minister to Sweden is commented upon elsewhere in this issue. Miss Florence Holbrook, who for several years has arranged for beautiful pageants on Hague Day by her pupils, was given a touching demonstration of loyalty by students and graduates of the Forrestville School on the occasion of her twenty-fifth anniversary as principal.

On June 29 the Chicago Secretary addressed the Omaha, Neb., Summer School of Missions on "The Patriotism of Peace." A few weeks later, on July 8, together with Mr. E. H. Scammell, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Peace Centenary Celebration Commission, he discussed the coming Peace Centennial before the Hamilton Club, and on July 12 addressed the parishioners of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' All Souls' Church on "The Inevitability of Peace."

Many Chicagoans are aroused over the action of the House of Representatives in refusing to advance on the calendar the Flood bill, which calls for the official recognition by our Government of the Peace Centenary Celebration. They are particularly mortified to think that two Illinois Congressmen were the leaders in the opposition and delivered themselves of most jingoistic and unfortunate remarks. A letter was addressed from the Chicago office to the members of the Peace Centenary Committee, urging them to prevail upon their Congressmen to vote in favor of the measure.

On July 20 Mr. Lochner left for Mackinac Island to attend the international conference of the Peace Centenary Committee, and from there for Europe, where he will take part in the Church Peace Congress at Constance and the Universal Peace Congress at Vienna.

International Sunday-school Convention.

An inspiring convention has passed into history. From June 23 to 30 Chicago was the scene of the Fourteenth International Sunday-school Convention. There were many ardent adherents of the peace movement among the delegates, and from the first they kept before the committee on resolutions the desirability of urging greater attention to the study of this movement. It was pointed out that the Sunday-schools are giving organized instruction along such lines as temperance, missions, social-center service, etc., and that it would therefore be quite in keeping with the broad outlook of the association to incorporate the study of peace in its curriculum. But the time seemed not yet ripe for such an advance movement, and the pacifists had to content themselves with the adoption of the following resolution, which, while short of their expectations and hopes, is nevertheless a step in advance:

"We declare in favor of international peace between the nations of the world, and in favor of the substitution of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of all industrial, national, and international war."

There is also every prospect that the Sunday nearest May 18 will be widely observed in the Sunday-schools.

No more fitting close could have marked the Sunday-school Convention than the statesmanlike address by Dr. James A. Macdonald, of the *Toronto Globe*, entitled "The Conquest of North America." He was vigorously applauded as he laid down this truth: "North America's power, whether in conflict or in conquest, in fighting the enemies of honor and truth and freedom, whether at home or abroad, is measured, not by military prestige or naval equipment, but by the height and purity of the nation's life." And later, "The evangel of peace and good will alone can make the wilderness and the solitary place glad and the desert blossom as the rose."

Ira Nelson Morris, Minister to Sweden.

By Louis P. Lochner.

The appointment of Ira Nelson Morris, of Chicago, to the coveted post of Minister to Sweden, like that of Dr. Reinsch to the Chinese service, adds to our diplomatic service not only a man with broad international sympathies and training, but also an avowed pacifist and loyal supporter of the organized peace movement. Both as